

# THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 54, Vol. 1.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

[Price, 6d.]

## Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,  
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread  
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

CROMWELL VETERINARY  
SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kaurau Hotel.

DWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,  
AND MACHINIST.

L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell  
that he has purchased the business of Mr Thomp-  
son and trusts by strict attention to business,  
the execution of all work placed in his hands  
in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to  
be a continuance of the support accorded his  
predecessor.

LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public  
that he has gone to the expense of get-  
ting a new IRON BED for FIRMING WHEELS on a new  
principle, being the first introduced up-country,  
which he will guarantee to give general satisfac-  
tion; also, that he has made a reduction in the  
price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES 10s.  
DRAUGHT 16s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,  
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

to inform the public of Cromwell and the  
surrounding district that they have purchased  
lease of the above-named Coal Works, and  
they are now in a position to supply COAL  
of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and  
at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per  
ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

No INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,  
Coal Merchants.



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FAMILY GROCERS,

AND

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

D. A. J. and Co. desire to intimate to the  
people of Cromwell and surrounding districts  
that they have opened their new premises, and  
they intend devoting their attention exclu-  
sively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade,  
and confidently hope, from their connection in Dun-  
edin, to be in a position to place before the pub-  
lic a genuine class of goods, well and carefully  
selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general  
satisfaction. They would respectfully invite at-  
tention more especially to the following articles  
stock:

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests,  
and boxes  
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality  
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands  
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf  
Raisins—Muscat, Sultan, and Elome  
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces  
Peanut Cheese, and Butter of prime quality  
A superior Ruby Twist, Barrett's  
Porter—Black & White, and Guinness's  
Cordials  
S. & Co., Yellow, and Scented in  
Cans, &c.

Wakati, Meat, and Chaff

Islay Whisky, Egg's and Long Jones'

Hennessey's Brandy, in bulk

and case

J.D.K.Z. Geney

Burnett's Old T

Lemon Hart's in bulk

Porter—Black & White, and Guinness's

Cordials

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,

Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla

## Cromwell Advertisements



W. H. W. H. T. T. R.,

BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial  
made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which atten-  
tion is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD.  
LATE MR GRANT'S  
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,

&c., &c., &c.

Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material  
suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST  
Prices compatible with Good Material and  
Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may  
be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings,  
Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs,  
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'  
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,  
SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the public that I  
have leased the STABLES belonging to the  
BRIDGE HOTEL to Mr FRANK FOOTE.

JOHN MARSH.

HAVING leased from Mr John Marsh the  
above well-known STABLES, I beg to  
solicit the support of my old friends and the  
public generally, and trust, by strict attention  
and moderate charges, to merit a share of public  
patronage.

Horses always on hire.

Horses carefully broken to saddle or harness.

t.c. F. FOOTE.

GILBERT FOWLER,

[Late of Clyde].

BAKER AND FAMILY GROCER,

Cromwell,

Supplies every description of GROCERIES, of  
best qualities, at reasonable prices.

Families waited on for orders, and goods deli-  
vered in any part of the town or district.  
Wedding Cakes made to order.  
Confectionery of all descriptions.  
A good supply of Fresh Butter always on  
hand

GILBERT FOWLER,

Baker and Family Grocer,  
CROMWELL.

THE CELEBRATED

BLACK HORSE BREWERY BEER.

XXX AND XXXX ALE.

BASTINGS AND KOFOED - PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned has been appointed SOLE  
AGENT for Cromwell and surrounding districts,  
and can guarantee a regular supply. The Beer  
cannot be excelled in Otago.

W. J. BARRY,  
Cromwell.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,

FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments,  
Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines  
Fancy Goods and Toys of every description  
Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours,  
Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c.  
Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips  
English & Colonial Newspapers  
and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

## Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell

Queenstown

Arrowtown

Melbourne.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL  
and surrounding districts to our

**LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,**

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found  
complete, and assorted with every requirement.

**Drapery.** The attention of Ladies is respect-  
fully directed to this Department.  
It will be found replete with all the latest novelties  
from the Melbourne markets, (carefully  
selected by our Mr Hallenstein), comprising:

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas,  
challies, mohairs, wineceys, muslins, prints,  
coburgs  
Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirt-  
ings, jackets, &c.  
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trim-  
mings of all kinds  
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our  
stock will be found the largest and best-  
assorted on the Gold-fields  
Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-  
trimmed  
Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.  
A large assortment of white and coloured  
flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and  
sheetings; and every other article required  
in the trade.

**Slop Department.** Men's Suits, Paget and

gold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker  
Trousers and vests, all kinds  
Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed,  
cotton, Bedford cord, and meloclin  
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge,  
Scotch twill, tweed, and jean  
Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool,  
serge, merino, and cotton  
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds  
Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched,  
felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes  
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-  
westers  
Monkey jackets and pilot coats  
All the above Goods are to our special order

**Boots and Shoes** A splendid assortment,

consisting of:  
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid,  
cashmere, morocco, and leather  
Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and  
fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet  
Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral,  
Blucher, Wellington, half Wellington, and  
riding boots  
Colonial water-tights, made to our order in  
Melbourne  
Gun boots—Hayward's North British and  
Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

**Carpets** In tapestry, felt, all-wool kiddie-  
minster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

**Matting**—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION



MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of  
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES

Goods delivered in all parts of the district.  
free of charge.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK QUENS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,

Agents for the Cromwell District.

**FLOWER SEEDS**—a choice assortment  
on sale at the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE,  
Cromwell.

NOTICE.

**POISON for DOGS** will be laid on  
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this  
date.

I. LOUGHAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27c

NOTICE.

**POISON for DOGS** has been laid on the  
ARGOUR STATION.

JOHN M. McLEAN.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CROMWELL

AND THE DISTRICT.

W. RAVEN.

SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER,

(Late of Dunedin),

Begs to inform the residents of the whole district  
that he has engaged premises in Cromwell, and  
will commence business in the above line imme-  
diately. And if prompt attention, sound goods,  
and fair prices can insure success, he will no  
fail of support.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the in-  
habitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,  
and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-  
dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.  
We guarantee all Flour branded with our  
name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN.

Brunswick Flour Mills,  
Lake Wakatipu.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,  
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Ham,  
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout  
the district.

## Cromwell Advertisements

[A CARD.]

**D. JAMES CORSE,**  
SURGEON,  
May be consulted daily at his residence,  
MELMORE-STREET,  
CROMWELL.

**CROMWELL HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

**KAWARAU HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,  
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Alberton every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

**JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

**JOSEPH HARDING** begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODEN the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintory or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

**BILLIARD ROOM,**

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the  
**STABLES**

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

**WILLIAM BARNES,**  
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,  
Begg to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

A Consignment of the "GOODENOUGH" PATENT HORSE-SHOES having now arrived, you will have an opportunity of testing the latest improved principle.

The undersigned has had long practice on the above patent, and the public may rely upon the efficiency of the workmanship.

WILLIAM BARNES,  
Blacksmith and Farrier.

N.B.—Next the Bridge Hotel.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



**OWEN PIERCE** (late of St. Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual subscription, £1 1s; half-yearly, 15s; quarterly, 7s 6d.

## Cromwell

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

Genuine Clearing-out Sale

AT

**LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL**  
AND CLYDE.

Positively for Two Months Only!

After which, Tenders will be invited for balance of Stock.

**GEORGE CLARK,**

Attorney for Allen Fitch,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPER,  
CROMWELL AND CLYDE,

Having determined to relinquish business, is now offering the whole of his Stock of Drapery and Clothing at a great sacrifice.

Drapery.

Special Bargains in  
Best Aberdeen Wineys  
Coloured Repps  
French Merinos  
Welsh and Scotch Flannels  
Hurrells' Calico (A. and B.)

A large assortment of Sheetings, Blankets, &c.

Ready-made Department.

Men's Paget Suits  
" Tweed Suits  
" Trousers and Vests  
" Tweed Sacs  
" Reversible Coats  
" Whitney Sacs  
" Blue Pilot Jackets  
" Tweed Trousers  
Boy's Knickerbocker Suits  
" Leopold Suits  
Men's Crimean Flannel Shirts  
" Flannel, Serge, and Knitted Pants  
An extensive and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HATS, in all the newest styles and shapes.

Boot Department.

Ladies' and Children's Boots in great variety  
Boys' and Girls' Boots of every description  
Haywards' Gum Boots, Nuggets, Watertights, and Bluchers.

× Intending Purchasers should lose no time in visiting either of the establishments before the conclusion of the sale.

COME SOON! COME EARLY!

Premises for Sale, with or without the Stock.

ALL DEBTS due to ALLEN FITCH must be paid within ONE MONTH from this date.

**LONDON HOUSE,**

CROMWELL AND CLYDE.

Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.

JOHN MARSH,

OF THE BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

DAGG'S

**CLUTHA HOTEL,**

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

NOTICE TO  
PROFESSIONAL SUNDOWNERS.

IN consequence of the SCARCITY of WATER in the Town Race, I would recommend you to wash before coming into the city, as I object after this notice to carry water across the Bridge for your convenience, and also to provide Towels, Soap, and Looking-glasses on the Cheap.

JOHN MARSH.

## Cromwell

HENRY WAEBER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

(Late of Oamaru),

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District, that he has commenced business in Melmore Street, next to the Cornish Arms Hotel.

H. W. begs to notify that, being in possession of the latest and most improved MACHINERY for Watchmaking, he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him with DESPATCH and in FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

N.B.—All Repairs will be GUARANTEED for TWELVE MONTHS.

**ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE,**  
CROMWELL.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN SEEDS:  
Beans, broad Windsor and Kidney; Beet, fine dark crimson; Borecole, or Curled Greens; Cabbage, in variety; Carrot, Horn and Intermediate; Cauliflower, London Early; Celery, Seymour's superb white; Cress, triple curled; Cucumber; Leek; Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage; Lawn Grass; Mangold Wurtzel; Melon, rock and water, various; Mustard; Onion; Parsley, extra curled; Parsnip; Peas, all the best sorts; Radish, various; Savoy; Sweet Pea; Tomato, red and yellow; Turnip, Swedish, purple and green top Yellow, Snowball, and Golden Ball.

FOR HEDGES:

Broom, Yellow; Whin, or Furze.

FLOWER SEEDS:

Achrocinum roseum—Aster—Candytuft— Canterbury Bells—Clarkia elegans—Columbia bicolor—Convolvulus minor—Cowslip—Echinospermum scabra (a perennial climber)—Echinoscholtzia crocea—Foxglove—Gilia tricolor—Larkspur, dwarf rocket and branching—Lavender—Linum grandiflorum rubrum—Mignonette—Nemophila insignis—Oenothera (Pink)—Petunia—Phlox Drummondii—Saporana Calabrica—Schizanthus pinatus—Stock, intermediate, scarlet and white—Viscaria oculata—Wallflower, fine dark.

The ab-named seeds are all from the well-known establishment of Mr GEORGE MATTHEWS, Moray-place and Hawthorn-hill, Dunedin; and can therefore be warranted FRESH and GENUINE.

**ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE,**  
CROMWELL.

Orders received by post will meet with prompt attention.

PRODUCE.

WE have just received full supplies of Oats, Bran, Pollard, Potatoes, and Chaff.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,  
General Merchants.

To Stand this Season.

THE well-known Light Draught Entire Horse

"TOMBOY"

Will stand this season in the Cromwell and surrounding districts.

"Tomboy" is a sure foal-getter.

Terms, £2 10/-; Groom's Fee, 5/-

N.B.—The above-mentioned horse's stock may be seen in any part of the district.

ROBERT KIDD, Proprietor.

THE THOROUGHbred STUD HORSE

YOUNG GARRYOWEN

Will travel this season in the Dunstan, Cromwell and Bendigo Gully districts.

YOUNG GARRYOWEN is by the celebrated Tasmanian horse Garryowen; dam, the imported mare Jessie.

YOUNG GARRYOWEN is a beautiful dark bay horse, rising four years old. He has splendid action, and a fine, docile temper.

TERMS: £3 each mare, to be paid at the end of the season; 5/- Groomage, to be paid at first time of service.

JOHN MILLER,

Proprietor.

**RADISH SEED—LONG SCARLET** and TURNIP, on sale at the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE, Cromwell.

**TEA PAPER** on sale at the ARGUS Office, Cromwell. Will be sold cheap.

## Lowburn, Bendigo Gully, &amp;c.

**WELCOME HOME HOTEL**  
AND STORE,

LOWBURN,

About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN PERRIAM, PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

ROCKY POINT FERRY.



**GEORGE McLACHLAN** begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr. McCormick, together with the Rocky Point Ferry Hotel, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

**MITCHINSON & HARRISON,**

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

WAKEFIELD STORE,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),

BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all ports of the Reefs.

BENDIGO AND WAKEFIELD POST-OFFICE.

**BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL**

WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,

Proprietor.

**PROVINCIAL HOTEL,**  
LOGANTOWN.

KELSALL & WILSON,

Proprietors.

The above house is the largest and most commodious in the district.

EXTENSIVE STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the hotel, with a large and varied assortment of Groceries and other goods.

Orders punctually attended to, and goods delivered throughout the district on the shortest notice. 27-39

**REEFER'S ARMS HOTEL,**  
Logantown.

JAMES BEARE, PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

**ALBION HOTEL AND STORE**

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses accommodation for the comfort and travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constant Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

**BOOKS! STATIONERY! BOOKS!**

Large Stocks arrived at

**REITH AND WILKIE'S,**  
Princes-street,

Ex "Leucadia," "Wayward," and "E. P. Bouverie."

\* For List, see Witness.

## Hawea and Wanaka

## HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per 100 feet.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 16s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), hence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,  
Hawea Saw-mills.

## WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,  
Proprietor.

## Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,  
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

## THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

**BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE**  
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,  
(On the main road to the Nevis).  
**JOHN RICHARDS** ... PROPRIETOR.  
**GROCERIES AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES**  
Of all descriptions kept in stock.  
*The Goods, being obtained direct from Dunedin, are retailed at CROMWELL PRICES.*

## SHEPHERD'S CREEK

## HOTEL AND STORE,

## BANNOCKBURN,

On the main road to the Nevis, 4½ miles from Cromwell.

## Halliday, Proprietor.

An experienced Baker kept on the premises.

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the best quality.

Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

× District Post Office. ×

## Kawarau Gorge

## SLUICER'S ARMS HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE,  
JOHN WRIGHTSON,  
Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.  
GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

## DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE.

NICHOLAS CAMPION,  
Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.  
STABLING.

## Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING STORE,  
(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

## BRITISH STORES,

## Nevis.

## Arrowtown

## R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,  
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,  
ARROWTOWN.

## JAMES GARROWAY

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of the Wakatip district, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the above premises from Mr W. Scoles, and that he intends to use his best endeavours to make the ROYAL OAK second to none of the Up-country Hotels for comfort and superior accommodation.

The house contains Private Parlors, twelve comfortable Bedrooms, and the fare supplied is of the best description.

There is an excellent range of stabling attached to the Hotel, which is under the immediate management of the Proprietor.

Loose Boxes for Entires.

\*Large Billiard Table on the Premises.\*

Every attention paid to the comfort of Travellers.

The Clyde and Queenstown Mail Coach changes horses at the ROYAL OAK.

## Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,  
GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

## DOHEY'S UNION HOTEL,

CORNER OF

BALLARAT & REES STREETS,  
QUEENSTOWN.

The above is one of the oldest-established houses in Queenstown, and is celebrated for the superior quality of the Wines, Spirits, &c., kept in stock.

GOOD STABLING.

## Queenstown

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,  
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,  
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE :  
Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

WAKATIP BREWERY,  
QUEENSTOWN.

MESSRS SURMAN & DAVIS

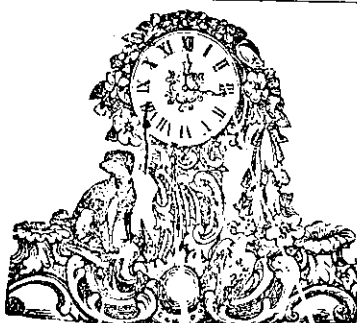
Beg to inform hotel-keepers, and the general public of the Wakatip, Cromwell, and surrounding districts, that they are now prepared to supply their

No. 4 and No. 5 ALES,  
(IN BULK OR BOTTLE)

Equal in strength, quality, and brilliancy to BASS'S BURTON ALES.

AGENTS FOR CROMWELL :

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,  
General Merchants.



P. SMITH,

## PRACTICAL WATCH &amp; CLOCK MAKER,

REES-STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

Repairs Neatly Executed.

MRS P. SMITH,

## TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

Terms : Three Guineas per Quarter.

## PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),  
QUEENSTOWN.

W. M'LARN..... PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatip district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

*The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.*

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,  
QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT..... PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

## WILLIAM SINCLAIR,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
PRINCES STREET,  
(Opposite Criterion Hotel),  
DUNEDIN.

19

A. JACK'S

CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL  
HOTEL,

ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables. - Loose Boxes, Coach house, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

## Clyde

## MR ANTHONY BROUGH

BARRISTER,  
SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE, CLYDE.

## MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-  
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines. Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

## JAMES HAZLETT,

WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
SUNDERLAND-STREET,  
CLYDE.

The largest and best-selected Stock of  
WINES,  
SPIRITS,  
GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS.

Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

\* Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,  
AND  
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,  
CLYDE.

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English and Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins	Brooches
Locketts	Ear-rings
Chains	Guards

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,  
Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches & Clocks carefully Cleaned & Repaired

## Miscellaneous

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,  
ALEXANDRA.

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with  
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;  
Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;  
Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,  
BREWERS,  
ALEXANDRA.

CROMWELL AUCTION MART  
(Formerly Ziehl's Store),  
MELMORE-STREET.

W. J. BARRY

Auctioneer, Cattle Salesman,

AND  
COMMISSION AGENT,

Begs to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to conduct

AUCTION SALES,  
in Cromwell, or any other part of the Province, at the lowest rate of commission.

W. J. B. begs to remind the public that his experience as a Cattle Salesman is unsurpassed by that of any other Auctioneer in the Province.

In conjunction with the Auction Mart, a large STORE has been secured, capable of holding 500 Tons of Goods, which will be done at a very low rate of storage.

MONTHLY SALES OF CATTLE will be held, particulars of which will be duly notified.

Extensive CATTLE YARDS—capable of accommodating from 200 to 300 head of Cattle, or from 5000 to 10,000 Sheep—have been erected on the Flat immediately adjoining the Township.

Drafting Pens for Cattle are provided, so that each party may have his stock sold in separate pens.

Arrangements have been made for receiving periodical consignments of Drapery Goods and General Merchandise from Dunedin and Melbourne, which will be sold at the Mart by Evening Sales.

**Cromwell Kilwinning Lodge, S.C.**

**THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING** will be held To-Night (WEDNESDAY), 9th November.

By order of the R.W.M.

**BANK HOLIDAY.—TO-DAY, Wednesday, 9th November, (the Prince of Wales' Birthday), will be observed as a Holiday at the Bank of New South Wales, Cromwell.**

**WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT.** Apply to Mrs M' Cormick, Cromwell.

#### NOTICE

**COURTS** will be held in the CROMWELL DISTRICT as under:—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23

DECEMBER 7, 21.

VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,

Warden.

Cromwell, Oct. 1, 1870.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES NICHOLAS, JOHN L. EDWARDS, and MORGAN RHYS, trading as Coal Merchants at Cromwell and Bannockburn, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES NICHOLAS & Co. will receive all moneys due to, and pay all debts due by, the late Firm.

JAMES NICHOLAS.

JOHN L. EDWARDS.

MORGAN RHYS.

Witness to their signatures:

JOHN MARSH.

#### MORRIS DANCER

**WILL** Stand this Season at Bridge's Livery Stables, QUEENSTOWN. Particulars may be had by referring to the cards, or by applying to the owner.

A 100-acre grass paddock provided (without responsibility) for all distant mares, and every care will be taken to secure foals.

Morris Dancer is a sure foal-getter.

TERMS ..... Fee, £5 5s; Groomage, 5s.

JAMES BRIDGE,

Proprietor.

Queenstown, September 19, 1870.

#### Dr Carr,

**THE CELEBRATED ELECTRO-**

BIOLOGIST,

(At present in Invercargill),

**WILL VISIT CROMWELL,**

via Switzers and the Teriot,

on or about

THURSDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

#### New Advertisements.

**JOHN RUSSELL,**

AUTHORISED SURVEYOR.

ADDRESS:

J. Harding's Junction Commercial Hotel,

CROMWELL.

**ELSWICK.—To Stand this Season, at WANAKA STATION,**

The pure imported Thoroughbred Horse

ELSWICK,

By Dr O'Toole (bred by Lord Howth), son of Irish Birdcatcher; dam Fraudein (bred by Capt. Archdale), got by De Ruyter, her dam Nether-ton Maid, by Sheet Anchor, Tantivy—Myrtilla. The dam of Dr O'Toole (Dahlia) was bred by Mr Turnbull, by New Fashion; her dam Matilda, by Humphrey Clunker, dam Idlegarda, by Bob Booty—Waxy Popo. (See Stud Book.)

Sporting men will see by the pedigree that some of England's best blood runs in the veins of this celebrated horse. His colour is dark brown, with black points; stands fully 16 hands high, with plenty of bone and muscle, a fine docile temper, and precisely what is so much required to produce racehorses and powerful weight-carrying hacks.

Terms, £5 5s. each mare—groom's fee included; a reduction of twenty per cent. to any person sending more than two mares.

Grass paddocks provided, but no responsibility incurred.

HENRY CAMPBELL.

ELSWICK is in splendid condition, and has proved himself a sure foal-getter.

I, the undersigned, ROBERT ELLIOTT DAGG, hereby make application to register THE ROYAL STANDARD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED, under the provisions of "the Mining Companies, Limited Liability Act, 1865," and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular, namely:—

1. The name and style of the Company is "THE ROYAL STANDARD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED."
2. The place of operations is at PIPECLAY GULLY, Carrick Range.
3. The nominal Capital of the Company is EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS, in FIFTY-SIX SHARES of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS each.
4. The amount already paid up is £1 per FIFTY-SIXTH SHARE—£56.
5. The name of the Manager is ROBERT ELLIOTT DAGG.
6. The office of the Company is at MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL.
7. The names and several residences of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

NAME	RESIDENCE	NO. SHARES
Ignatius Loughnan	Mount Pisa	16
Wm. Francis Wilmett	" "	8
William Shanly	Cromwell	8
John Alves	Dunedin	16
Robert Elliott Dagg	Cromwell	8
Total		56

Dated this eighth day of October, 1870.

ROBT. E. DAGG.

Witness to signature—

WILLIAM SMITHAM, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

#### DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

##### SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

##### BANNOCKBURN.

Per J. A. Preshaw, Esq.:	
Richards, John	£ 2 2 0
Per Mr Jas. Marshall:	
Proceeds of Concert	22 17 6
Per Mr Behrens:	
Rhys, M., 10s; Wallace, W., 10s	1 0 0
McKay, M., 10s; Munro, H., 10s	1 0 0
Bruce, A., 5s; Hancock, Wm., 5s	0 10 0
Bell, Wm.	0 5 0

##### BENDIGO.

Per Mr Thos. Hazlett:	
Balance of Reid's Testimonial Fund	2 16 0
OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS	21 19 6

R. BARLOW, Secretary.

#### CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS of COMMITTEE are requested to ATTEND A MEETING of above Club, to be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance.

M. FRAER, Hon. Sec.

#### Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

We have great pleasure in giving our readers a *resumé* of a free trade speech delivered in Congress by Mr Cox, member for New York. Our convictions are clearly expressed, and the points at issue between the protectionist and the free trader are so put as to show the advantages and disadvantages on both sides. And Mr Cox's appeal to facts and figures throughout gives his arguments all the greater weight. "Protection to native industry" is a piece of hollow and heartless cant. The League exposed it thirty years ago, and it was hissed off the stage in the old country as an outworn mockery. Colonial monopoly has brought it into use too late to be original. We could understand protection to native capital, to native minorities, to native unskilfulness. If the question were to be put upon this footing, the deluded thousands would see through the fallacy, and obliterate it from our Statute Book. The New Zealand trader asks the General Government for an Act in his favour that shall prevent all fair competition. His motive is personal greed; his plea is an increase of colonial wealth, and employment of labour. The image of protection is thus set up, and the shrine-makers demand that their craft shall be protected by the Government, because from it they have their wealth. The workmen are told to close their ears against the new doctrine, to banish the apostles of free trade as dangerous to the whole craft, and to shout—Great is protection! Great is protection!

There would be some show of reason in "protecting native industry" in the proper sense, as meaning habitual diligence—steady attention to business: the true meaning of the term. But while this is professed, something else is meant. What protection has the habitual worker? He has to pay for all. His money is taken and spent in cheapening the only article he can bring to the market. Labour is bought up in markets 16,000 miles away, and paid for at a high rate with the money accruing from native industry, for the purpose of underselling native industry at its own doors. If the worker complain; if he say that the labour market in New Zealand is at present overstocked; that he has nothing but labour to sell, and cannot find a purchaser; that what he contributes to the revenue should be spent in road-making and bridge-building for the convenience of those who are here, rather than spent in sending for others to swamp the New Zealand market and increase the population of Victoria, he is laughed at, and told he is out of his place; he should not have come here. His visions of wealth are a delusion: he had no business to leave home with dreams of streets paved with nuggets—of roast pigs meeting him at the wharf, plated, tinned, with silver cutlery to boot, asking him to eat and live. This industry is mocked and made to minister to its own humiliation, and capital is petted and protected. Whenever we meet with protection to native industry, it is to us what a layer of stable manure is to the hurdy-gurdy grinder in the street—a hint of sickness near, and a notice to pass on. Protection to native industry omits from the reckoning, to build up the fortunes of a few, thousands of the working classes, and then often fails in the attempt. Free trade is a plain, patent security against all class plunder, and all its safety is from itself. Mr Cox says:—"Before free trade in England, her exports were stationary. In 1843, they were less than £47,000,000. In 1853, when free trade fairly began, her exports were £97,250,000, double the average of the twenty years of protection. In 1863, they were £160,500,000; in 1868, more than £174,000,000. Under protection, her carriage trade averaged about \$35,000,000: under free trade it grew to the amazing sum of \$250,000,000, employing thousands, and reaching to all parts of the earth. Her imports have nearly kept pace with her exports. And France has nearly equalled her in these two respects. No wonder she is making ships for every nation under heaven but our own, and even threatening to rival our oriental lines on the Pacific. Her tariff is levied on very few articles, while ours is levied on four thousand; and yet her customs revenue is only about £14,000,000 less than ours. Whenever she reduced her tariff, she increased her revenue, greatness, and wealth. France did the same, and yet there was only a saltwater channel to protect each against the other. But there is the whole Atlantic, a natural protection of 10 per cent, between England and the United States. And yet, in the face of all these facts, for which we can show chapter and verse, there are some who can find our prosperity only in our protective duties. The member for Pennsylvania would oppose all foreign competition with what we can produce at home. His doctrine respecting foreign goods is, though better and cheaper, Protect! Prohibit! To be consistent, Mr Kelly would of course exclude the daylight that comes to us, to the prejudice of lamp-makers, candle-makers, and all the traders in tallow, oil, matches, and kerosene. He would hold the national market clear for the native producer against the foreign importer of sunshine, which is an employer of only cheap labour. What business has the sun to supply us one half of our time at such a rate as to inflict irreparable mischief on our gas manufacturers? Mr Kelly would say, 'Down with the sun; up with a long and lasting night; banish the insolent foreigner from our ready glutted market; home industry for ever against foreign importers in heaven or earth.' The member for Pennsylvania would have the Government pension his people. His rich supporters are but splendid paupers upon public funds. He forgets who pays their score. All the Government owes his people is security; and that it owes to all—east, west, north, and south. It is fraud to take from one to help another. Government should hold an even balance: labour and capital, demand and supply, will adjust themselves better without the help or hindrance of Government. When the gentleman asks for something for Pennsylvania, from whom does he expect it? Have not his friends there robbed the people of other States of every dollar over and above what has been used for revenue? Has he not robbed the farmer who has bought his ploughs, the

blacksmith who has bought his hammers, the carpenter who has bought his chisels? Has he not robbed the shipbuilder who must have copper, iron, lumber, salt, canvas, and hemp for his ship?"

It is rumoured that a concert is to come off late in the current month, the proceeds of which are to be applied in liquidation of the unpaid balance of law costs in the case Regina v. Whetter. For the honour and credit of the Cromwell district, we sincerely hope that the rumour will turn out to be a reality. Much has been told of us and trumpeted through the Province that is not true, and never was. But, should we leave a public servant who has given years of unremitting and unrequited service to the district in the grip of the lawyers, we should deserve the stigma of all the false reports, and should have to take the heavier burden of such a crowning charge. But this can never come to pass. The success of the promised programme will vindicate the district from the foul stain of ingratitude. And there would be something peculiarly fitting and graceful in concluding the last act in a painful drama with a concert. Mr Whetter has assisted in raising hundreds of pounds for deserving objects. An appeal always found him ready. And now the dead body of a legal monstrosity is laid to rest, let a concert cancel the charges, and let five hundred happy feet trample down and obliterate its grave for ever. Let no man know of it henceforth. The disposal of four hundred tickets at 4s each in Cromwell, one hundred at Bendigo, and fifty at Pembroke, at the foot of the Wanaka, would settle the whole thing. And then it would be all the better to include the Nevis: a concert there would be well received and worthily supported. We send them cadaverous-looking Chinamen the Dunstan sends them dull bullock teams, laden with goods—and bards: but there is no harmony in all this—nothing joyous, nothing jubilant. Let Cromwell, then, do the better thing, and cheer their coming festivities with some good music; and the Nevis will feel itself again included in the pale of civilisation, and still forming a part of the animal variety known as *homo*.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales, the Bank and the Court-house will remain closed. A scratch cricket match is to be played in the afternoon between two "elevens" chosen on the ground from among the members of the Cromwell Club. This will be the first match of the season played here, and we hope to see a good number of cricketers on the ground. Wickets will be pitched at one o'clock sharp.

A sixth share in the Star of the East quartz reef, at Smith's Gully, was sold by Mr Collings, the bailiff, on Monday, and realised £28. Mr John Halliday was the purchaser, and it is reported that he afterwards disposed of the share for £50.

A meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, when the following members were present, viz.:—Messrs Marsh (president), Wright, Whetter, Preshaw, and Matthews. Mr Mackellar, the acting honorary secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, held on the 25th August, and these were confirmed. It was reported that the school fees had fallen considerably into arrear; and, after discussion, the committee resolved—"That the teacher be requested to furnish monthly a statement of school fees paid and in arrear." The insufficient accommodation afforded by the present school-house formed the chief topic of discussion; and the committee unanimously expressed themselves in favour of the erection of a new building. Messrs Wright and Marsh were appointed a sub-committee to report on the present state of the school-buildings, and to procure an estimate of the probable cost of a school-room adequate to the requirements of the town, the report to be brought up at a meeting to be convened for next Monday evening.

The Loyal Cromwell Lodge of Odd-fellows, M.U., was formally opened by P.P.G.M. Bro. Rogers at Kibb's Concert-hall on Thursday evening last. As we were not furnished with a ticket of admission to the supper that took place after the ceremony, we are unable to give any account of the proceedings.

A public meeting, having for its object the formation of a Temperance Society, is to be held in the School-house here on Friday evening, the 11th inst. We understand it is in contemplation to establish a Band of Hope in connection with the proposed Society.

It is reported that a rich quartz reef has been discovered at Conroy's Gully, near Alexandra; but as we are not in possession of any reliable particulars, we refrain from giving publicity to the glowing accounts that reached Cromwell yesterday afternoon.



The residents in the vicinity of Morven Ferry lately petitioned the Chief Postmaster for the establishment of a post-office at Mr R. D. Owens' hotel, and we are glad to learn that the request has been acceded to.

We understand that Mr W. J. Barry is at present engaged in preparing a lecture, which he proposes delivering at Kidd's Concert-hall in about a month from this date. The subject of the lecture is, "Forty years' Colonial Experience," and will embrace some account of the chequered and adventurous career of our versatile townsman. A small charge is to be made for admission, and Mr Barry states his intention of handing over a portion of the proceeds to the Treasurer of the School Committee.

Mr Charles Sykes gave an entertainment of a pleasant and varied character on Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., at Kidd's Concert-hall. There was a very fair attendance, although the boisterous state of the weather no doubt prevented many from being present. Mr Sykes's pianoforte-playing was much admired, and his "somatic conjuring" was exceedingly clever. He was ably assisted by Mr J. Dixon, a negro delineator and dancer of considerable ability.

It is with regret that we have to announce the fact that for the present all prospect of having the Dunedin mails brought through to Cromwell within two days is at an end. The following letter from the Postmaster-General's office will show the reason assigned for depriving us of the benefits of a rapid mail communication with the metropolis. We also take occasion to direct attention to the letter as an admirable specimen of official composition:—

"General Post Office,  
Wellington, 26th Oct. 1870.

"Sir,—Referring to your letter of 25th Aug, I am directed to inform you that as the alteration of the days of arrival and departure of the Dunedin and Cromwell mails cannot be altered, as proposed by you, without considerably increasing the cost of the service, the Postmaster-General regrets that he cannot alter the present arrangement at present.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"W. GRAY,  
For the Secretary.

"The Town Clerk, Cromwell."

## CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of subscribers to this institution was held in the Town-hall on Friday evening—Mr W. H. Whetter, President, in the chair.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were—first, to receive the report of the retiring office-bearers; and, secondly, to elect a new committee in their stead. He therefore called upon the honorary secretary to read the report.

Mr Mackellar, after some preliminary remarks, read the following:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Gentlemen,—Your Committee, in resigning the trust imposed upon them by you twelve months ago, have to congratulate you upon the satisfactory balance-sheet which they are able to lay before you. They may be allowed to explain also that it is even more satisfactory than it appears on the first glance; for although the total amount in the Bank to their credit is only £15 10s 9d, they may claim, and deserve credit for, the value of the ensuing twelve months' supply of magazines, papers, &c., &c., for which the cash has been remitted to Britain. The stock-in-hand of books, library furniture, &c., &c., which your Committee will be enabled to hand over to their successors, may fairly be reckoned, even after the wear and tear of two years, at the value of £160. A further supply of books, to the amount of £57, is now in course of landing at Port Chalmers, and may be expected to arrive in Cromwell in the course of this present month. It forms a portion of the order sent to Britain under the auspices of the Education Board. When it is mentioned that after the arrival of the expected supply, the Library will contain complete editions of the works of such authors as Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Disraeli, Marryat, Lever, and Lytton among novelists; the dramatic and poetical works of Shakspeare, Milton, Burns, Goldsmith, Campbell, Moore, Smith, Tennyson, and Longfellow; the historical works of Macaulay, Alison, Kinglake, Robertson, and Gibbon; and the philosophical essays of Carlyle, Foster, De Quincey, and Professor Wilson; besides innumerable selections from the standard English authors, ancient and modern;—we trust it will be seen that, if we cannot excel in quantity, we have been aiming at raising the standard of excellence in the selection of books for the Cromwell Public Library to a position second to none in Otago. Your Committee (as was the case with their predecessors) can speak gratefully of the countenance shown them by the Town Council in still allowing the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of a Library and Reading Room. It is not to be denied, however, that the frequent visits of the subscribers and of your Committee does often interfere with the conduct of public business, or, at least, that such is a prevailing opinion. Of one thing, at any rate, there can be no doubt; and that is, that the various meetings and important business transactions of the Council often interfere, and that to a serious extent, with the privileges which a subscriber to a Public Library and Reading Room might reasonably expect. On these grounds, your Committee would most earnestly urge upon their successors the importance, and indeed absolute necessity, of securing a separate and independent building for library purposes. We feel almost constrained in saying that the Town Council

would deal favourably with a proposal to purchase the present Town Hall for such purposes. Your now-retiring Committee had the matter of procuring a Library Hall several times under discussion during their official life; but a favorable opportunity of bringing such a scheme before the public never occurred, and it was therefore temporarily, and in their opinion wisely, abandoned. They, however, recommend it to the earnest and early attention of their successors.

Your Committee must here acknowledge that the interests of the Library languished somewhat during the long and severe illness of their Librarian; but they must ask you to confess that they, individually, used their best efforts to carry on the affairs of the institution at such times as their private business and occupations would allow.

To show that your Committee (with one or two notable exceptions) at least endeavoured to do the duty entrusted to their care, the attendance may be summed up in the following manner:—Mr Whetter was summoned to attend 10 meetings, and attended 7. Mr Preshaw was summoned to 10, and attended 9. Mr Marsh was summoned to 10, and attended 7. Mr Fraer was summoned to 6, which he attended, and then resigned. Mr Badger (forfeited office) was summoned to 10, and attended 4. Mr Carrick (forfeited office) was summoned to 8, and attended 4. Mr Taylor (elected vice Fraer) was summoned to 3, and attended 3. Mr Pierce (elected vice Carrick) was summoned to 2, and attended 2. Mr Mackellar was summoned to 10, and attended 10.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we trust to see our successors enter into their office with a roll of 100 members; and to see them enjoying even greater success during their continuance there than we have during the past.

Cromwell, November 1, 1870.

The report was received, and unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring committee for their services during the past year.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a new committee, which resulted as follows:—President, Mr J. A. Preshaw; vice-President, Mr Duncan Mackellar; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr J. G. Ballant.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

### A CORRECTION.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd inst., you state that the meeting called by myself for the purpose of electing two gentlemen to act as managers of the Cromwell Cemetery lapsed for want of a sufficient attendance. Permit me to inform your readers that such was not the case; but, on the contrary, a very fairly attended meeting took place in Mr Harding's commercial room, Junction Hotel (Mr Goodger in the chair), when Messrs John Marsh and James Pettigrew Taylor were elected to fill the two vacancies in the Managing Committee; and whose names I have sent to His Honor the Superintendent for insertion in the Gazette.—I am, &c.,

PATRICK KELLY.

### THE AURORA COMPANY'S REEF.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

Sir,—In the report which appeared in your last week's impression regarding the Benligo reefs, it was stated that the Aurora Company had discharged their workmen. This statement I now find was incorrect; the real facts being, that the full number of hands are still at work in the claim, and that, although the operations of driving and sinking have been temporarily suspended, this has been done with the view of "blocking out" a large section of the reef which shows very good indications, and of getting out a quantity of stone in readiness for crushing. I also wish to state that the information given in the communication referred to (so far as regards the Aurora reef), was not the result of personal observation on my part, but was gathered from reports current at the time.

I am, &c.,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

[We are at all times glad to find space in our columns for reliable information as to the prospects and progress of the various quartz mining companies at Benligo and elsewhere; but we must counsel our mining correspondents to be careful that they send nothing for publication but that which can be vouched for as strictly truthful.—Ed. C. A.]

### THE GOLD ESCORTS.

The Northern and Southern Escorts arrived at Dunedin on Tuesday, the 1st inst., bringing the following quantities of gold:—

	oz.	dwt.
Queenstown	2182	8
Arrow	1430	4
Cromwell	1457	0
Clyde	500	0
Teviot	777	14
Alexandra	484	14
Blacks	398	0
Dunstan Creek	1058	0
Mount Ida	2204	0
Palmerston	233	3
Lawrence	1346	7
Waipori	669	17
Switzers	870	0
Waitahuna	367	11
Total	14,538	18

## CARDRONA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 2, 1870.

Nothing particular has occurred in mining matters for the last fortnight in this district. The weather has been unusually warm, and the snow is fast disappearing from the summits of our high-peaked ranges, bringing us an unlimited supply of water for sluicing purposes.

The inhabitants here are energetically bestirring themselves to get up an Annual Race Meeting and other sports for Boxing Day. On Monday night last, a well-attended meeting was held at Keppel's Cardrona Hotel—Mr Quin in the chair. A working committee was elected, and a subscription list opened, when nearly £30 was subscribed in the room. This shows a fair prospect of liberal prizes and a lengthy programme. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting. A committee meeting is to be held at the same place next Monday evening, when rules and regulations will be drawn up. A programme will be submitted to the public at an early date.

(From another Correspondent.)

November 2, 1870.

For the last two weeks mining matters in this locality have been rather more healthy than usual. The Enterprise Company (deep lead) are getting excellent returns. Fox and party, as well as several other claimholders, are making good wages. A new company—the Band of Hope—has been started for the purpose of working the ground adjoining the Enterprise Company's claim, on the deep lead. The shareholders anticipate they will have to tunnel about 500 feet from the creek into the hill before reaching the gutter. They have already driven upwards of sixty feet.

## QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 7, 1870.

"All the world's a stage, and men are but the players;" and as a proof that the words of the immortal bard still hold good, I am glad to say that we are going to play at soldiers, though for how long this deponent sayeth not, for it is scarcely time to form an opinion how far the principal characters are well cast. Yes—our Wakatipu Rifle Volunteers are *un fait accompli*, and the officers are chosen as follow:—Mr M. J. Malaghan is Captain, Mr J. S. Worthington is Lieutenant, and Mr D. Powell is Ensign. Fortunately the two first are thoroughly acquainted with the drill and routine of a company, and no doubt Mr Powell, who has on several occasions gallantly led the Fire Brigade, will soon become efficient; then, well officered, we shall be ready for French or Prussians, we care not which—but on the whole would prefer neither.

Constable McGinn, who leaves us to-day to take charge of Blacks No. 1, was presented this morning with a testimonial and purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the principal citizens, "as a recognition of the efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as a police officer during his seven years' residence in the district."

On Wednesday week we are to receive a fresh batch of "they fesh," as one of our candidates for a Councilship styled them, the trout. They will this time arrive from the ponds at Invercargill, and so we may reasonably expect this experiment will prove more successful than the last, as they have only half the distance to travel. A new pond has been made under the superintendence of our late and present Town Clerks—Messrs Cope and Richardson—and no expense has been spared to find the new pets a comfortable home.

To-morrow night Mr Shepherd, M.P.C., addresses the electors in the Town Hall as a candidate for a seat in the General Assembly; but public feeling seems more in favour of Mr Houghton, and I think the former stands but a very poor chance. He has also lost a few votes through his supporting the measure for the reduction of the salaries of the gold-fields officials in the last Council.

Stone buildings are now all the rage. One two-storey house is already nearly completed in Ross-street; this is going to be used as a butcher's shop by Messrs Wills and Pauline. Mr Richardt has also commenced a two-storey addition to the Queen's Arms Hotel, for the convenience of families visiting the town; each storey comprising a sitting room and three bedrooms. Several other stone houses are spoken of, and Messrs Hallenstein and Co. are shortly going to erect a large stone store.

Wednesday being the Prince of Wales' birthday, most of the townspeople are

going down to the foot of the lake on a pic-nic excursion, the Oddfellows having chartered the steamer "Antrim" for the occasion. In the evening they give a grand ball.

I feel I am nearly at the extent of my tether, so must reserve further news for next time.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

A man named George Robertson, a miner in the employment of Messrs Hales and Hinds, Blue Spur, where he has worked during the last two years, was crushed by the fall of a large block of cement, while he was at work on Thursday, the 27th ult. Death was instantaneous. The deceased was a native of Durham, and was about 40 years of age. He leaves a widow and three children, who are now living at the Blue Spur.

Keziah Bolton arrived in Dunedin per coach on the 2nd inst. from the Dunstan, and was lodged in the Gaol, committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, "for that she, on the 15th October last, at Dry-bread, unlawfully did disinter and dig up the body of a male child, not named, the child of Ann King, then and there buried."

A Chinaman living in Tuapeka is prepared to grow the tea tree, and make a marketable commodity of it, if any encouragement is given to him by the Government or any capitalist. He believes the Dunstan climate and soil well suited for the cultivation of the tea tree. The introduction of such an industry into Otago (says the local paper) is worthy the consideration of the Government.

A man named George Elliott (says the *Daily Times* of the 3rd inst.), was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon whilst driving a horse and dray along the road leading from Captain Boyd's to the Main North Road. Two men, who arrived at the spot shortly after the accident occurred, found that it had been caused by the back-band giving way whilst the horse was being driven down a steep hill. The dray was loaded with wooden posts, which fell over the horse and knocked it down. The deceased was found lying against a bank a few yards behind the horse and dray. How he had come by his injuries, whether by being struck by the shaft, or by the posts which formed the load, or a wheel of the dray passing over him, we could not learn. He lived for some time after the accident, but never spoke. Dr Cowie was sent for, but life was extinct when he arrived. The deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and family.

The Table Hill Quartz Mining Company, Tokomairiro, have obtained 26 ozs 10 dwts of gold from a crushing of 89 tons of stone, being at the rate of 5½ dwts to the ton.

Mr Arthur Burns, late M.P.C. for the Taieri, and now in Europe, is, we understand, making arrangements for the establishment of a woollen manufactory in Otago. He intends, on his return to the Province, to bring with him not only the requisite machinery, but also the workers necessary for the enterprise.—*Echo*.

The polling for the election of a member to represent Dunedin in the Provincial Council took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the return of Mr H. S. Fish, junr. The number of votes polled was as follows:—

Fish	395
Bathgate	370
Birch	149

Mr Fish was therefore declared the successful candidate by a majority of 25 votes. The candidates briefly thanked the electors for the votes recorded in their favor, and the proceedings terminated.

We (*Echo*) understand that Mr John L. Gillies has one of Thomson's steamers on board the "James Nicol Fleming," which recently arrived at Dunedin from Glasgow. Mr Macandrew may yet, therefore, hear a "whistle" between Dunedin and Clutha before his four years' reign is expired.

DEATH OF "BIG FRANK."—The greatest giant corporally in our community, and one of the tallest subjects of Queen Victoria, died at Hawick, Scotland, on the 5th August, in the person of Francis Sheridan, landlord of the Irish Harp Tavern, Baker Street. "Big Frank" was 7 ft. 3 in. in height, measured 50 in. round the chest, and weighed 22 st. avoirdupois. He was in his 30th year. A native of the Emerald Isle, Frank possessed much of the genuine humour of his countrymen, and was a man of peaceable disposition. His legs were much bent, and seemed unequal to support his huge frame; but, nevertheless, he was such a Saul among ordinary people, that every stranger stared at him in open-mouthed wonder, as he stalked along the streets, supported on a staff, which might have done duty as a club for the less genial giants of fairy tales. With such, he had nothing in common, for he was disposed to be on good terms with all human kind, and many friends lament his loss.

## ST. BATHANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 31, 1870.

1st, fine; 2nd, rain; 3rd, strong gale; 4th, snowing—cold; 5th to 7th, very fine; 8th, violent gale; 9th and 10th, fine; 11th and 12th, very cold—heavy fall of snow; 13th to 16th, fine—very warm; 17th, heavy rain; 18th to 20th, fine; 21st and 22nd, bleak—severe gale; 23rd to 25th, very fine; 26th, gloomy; 27th, rain; 28th to 30th, very fine.

How little has been said about the union of Otago and Southland! The Press is silent; public speakers are ditto; and no one seems to rejoice or lament over the increased dominion of Otago. I cannot allow such an event to pass in silence, and I congratulate Southland on being released from the fear of bailiffs, and Otago on her increased responsibilities. We have a railway now in Otago—more quickly completed than the Port Chalmers works will be, I suspect. I have heard an anecdote, which is worth repeating, of the Winton Railway, as an illustration of the speed of its engines. It appears that the engine-driver was instructed to pick up passengers on the road (just as an omnibus in the city does) and among those who most often stopped the train for a ride, was an old woman who once a week went to the town to sell butter and eggs. On one occasion the engine-driver stopped near the old woman's house, and asked her if she was going to mount the train for a ride into town. The old lady replied that she was much obliged, but she was already late, and could not wait for the train: she would just run on, and come back by it in the evening.

We have been visited by the Hiltons this month, and also by the Collins troupe twice. I need not remark about Mrs. Hilton's singing, for I observe in the papers that "The Murnur of the Shell" has been sung at Cromwell and elsewhere. Father Royer gave a lecture in aid of the school funds on the 12th. The subject was Self-improvement, and the amount realised was, I think, about £3 or £4.

A surveyor has lately laid off into sections a block of 2500 acres near Beck's, at Lauder Burn, so that Tom's prophecy, which appeared in the CROMWELL ARGUS of the 26th inst., in regard to the formation and permanent settlement of a township at that locality.

In mining matters, I have but little to report. In fact, I would rather reserve all my information on that point until Christmas, for a good many will be cleaning up tail-races about that time, and we may be better able to judge how the claims will turn out after the washing-up. The Last Push Company, of whom I spoke in my last letter, have now brought up their main channel to the rear of Mr. James Taylor's (now of Cromwell) timber yard, and they are looking with a wistful eye across the main street, in the direction of the Vulcan Hotel. Indeed, I believe it has been discovered that the western side of St. Bathans basin has yet to be worked; and if so, for the gold runs right under the township, this place is only in its infancy.

Tom is sending you a criticism on Petitions, but I trust I am not held responsible for all he says, for we often differ in our opinions about many things.

## TOM ON PETITIONS.

It is scarcely necessary to go behind the scenes to discover how the machinery of Government is worked in New Zealand; for the motive power is exposed to the public gaze, and, more than this, often guided by the public influence. It would therefore be a misnomer to call the Governor's or the various Superintendents' advisers "Privy Councils" (*à la mode Impériale*). They are more properly named Executives, for they execute the people's wishes; and being charitably inclined, I would say to the best of their ability. But my present criticism is not on the personnel of the Government, but rather on one of the means whereby they ascertain the requirements of the people. The principal sources of information are the Press, petitions direct, and the advocacy of members in Parliament; after which come undue private influence, family ties, business connections, confidential communications, and Government observation. Out of these almost inexhaustible subjects for discussion, I have chosen one with which I am perhaps most familiar; for it is to the much-despised digger these elaborate memorials are brought for signature, too often by that selfish class—the victuallers; who, with great flourish of trumpets, expatiate upon the many virtues and excellent qualities of the mining class whenever the former desire to gain from the Government a boon especially to the advantage of the victualler class, and, perfectly regardless of the interests of the miner, gain by insincerity the end required, through the endorsement on the bill of a worthy name: I refer to *Miner*. And the miners (easy-going, arrant fools) commit their autographs to these documents on the back

of a shovel, without ever reading the headings of the petitions (few excepted), in the same manner as they would give away a pipe of tobacco—quite indifferent to the cause they have advocated, though it may be against themselves, and simply signing to oblige anybody who may ask them. Speaking so much about a class or classes may appear a digression from the main point, viz., petitions. But I maintain it has a bearing for I am writing with an object—I trust a good one—and I must go to the root of the matter. To condense as much as possible my criticism on the evil, I would simply suggest that a large number of petitions from the Goldfields of New Zealand are formed—firstly, by the pressure of too many of one trade living on one another; secondly, to force trade on borrowed capital and false appearances, often with the goods covering a volcano of bankruptcy; and thirdly, by the childish jealousy of petty townships, fanned into a flame by aspiring citizens, who act and speak as if a kingdom were at stake.

I quite believe in petitions as a means of drawing the attention of the Government to the public wants; but it is the abuse made of such means of appealing for help from the public purse that I protest against, rendering, as it does, a powerful and useful machinery quite untrustworthy. The signatures are *bona fide*, indeed; but too often without the sympathy, or even the knowledge of the contents, by two-thirds of the subscribers. Am I speaking advisedly, when I attribute a large majority of petitions to the selfishness of a few, who are, in Colonial parlance, obliged to drive a trade to exist? Am I exaggerating when I state that eight hotels can be counted in a town containing a population of about 200 people? and if I am not, may I not point to those eight hotels, and say that it is impossible that these places can be supported by legitimate trade. Their very appearance gives an unhealthy tone to the place; and the traveller must suspect that he is looked upon as fair prey to the fortunate shark who catches him. It may be that I am drawing my picture in too strong colours, but my fault must be extenuated when I plead that so many of my class have so constantly and generously supported the victuallers, too often to the utter ruin of the former. There are few on the Goldfields of Victoria and New Zealand who have not witnessed "poor old Moleskins," after a few days' bout of hard drinking, at a cost of from £5 to £50, in perhaps one public house, kicked out—positively kicked out of doors to lie in the gutter, until their senses return, or a policeman guides them into the camp. And when petitions savour of anything like support to a class that requires weeding out, it is high time that every signature on the face of each petition be taxed, that it may be ascertained how many of them are signed by persons really interested, and whether their interests are worthy of consideration and support. There is no doubt that the Government is often pressed into a corner, and feels itself bound almost to yield to the prayers of these monster petitions, even against its own judgment; but by setting enquiry on foot before granting such requests, it would be sometimes discovered that perhaps two-thirds of the signatures may be struck out as belonging to men living quite away from the scene—totally uninterested, and indifferent as to the result—and, of course, the petition would lose its weight, and justly be treated with suspicion when this is brought to light. Again, it must be clearly seen that often the public meddle with matters that do not in any way concern them, and which they are not in a position to judge about; and, consequently, by taking an active part in such matters, they display the cloven hoof. Let us suppose, for instance, the inhabitants of the Nevis petition the Government that a Supreme Court and stone gail be built at the Nevis, and in their petition it is set forth that, having at heart the public good, they feel themselves bound to point out to the Government the urgent necessity of having a Supreme Court, Gaol, Quarter Sessions, Puisne Judge, and Advocate immediately instituted at Nevis; stating, as a reason, that that lonely spot is the centre of Otago (near the truth), having roads concentrating from every point of the compass. First, from Dunedin by four different directions, viz.,—via Waikouaiti, via Rock and Pillar, via Tuapeka, and via Pyramids; from Southland—via the Dome Pass and the Backbone of the Umbrellas, a road well marked by snow-poles; from Queenstown and Wakatipu by that fast mail steamer, the *Atrium*, via Kingston—and from thence by Glenquoich, through Nokomai and Upper Nevis; from Arrow and Cardrona, via Edwards' Ferry and the Nevis Bluff diggers track, or the Devil's Staircase; and from Wanaka, Morven Hills, Bendigo, and Cromwell, via Adams' Gully, and Petter's, No. 2. This elaborate description of the geography of the country—the numerous roads radiating from so desirable a centre—would be snaff thrown into the eyes of the Government, while the Treasury chest is rifled of its contents—but not a word about the almost inaccessibility of the place itself; and still more, will be concealed the real motive, that a prop of huge dimensions is immediately required to prevent the fall of humpty dumpty. Perhaps this is a far-fetched case. At any rate, the unhappy Judge, I am sure, would think so (as well as his Advocate) if it were to eventuate, and he found himself some future 21st of June ascending Cairnmuir to hold a court. But, really, some petitions are almost as ridiculous as such a one as I have portrayed;

at least—I will qualify my remarks by adding—taken from a digger's view of the subject. Surely it cannot matter to the people where the Court is held, or prisoners confined, as long as all their travelling expenses are paid when they are called upon as witnesses at trials; and surely, also, the Judges are the best qualified to advise the Government where to appoint sittings for the trial of criminal and civil cases. An opinion from dear old Wilson Gray (I must speak endearingly of him as an old constituent of his in Victoria), would be worth all the petitions that could be forwarded in a year, for his remarks would be well weighed, free from prejudices or party influence, and directed to best serve the interests of the public. Everybody to his own calling, is my motto. Let tradesmen and commercial men petition about tariff and taxes; miners, on water-race questions and mining privileges; runholders, on assessment on stock; and all classes on the subjects of support to charitable institutions, roads, bridges, and lands; but on government, let the Executive decide unfettered, and on the administration of the law, the Judges be the only petitioners. My object in writing on petitions—or, rather, on the abuse creeping in—is to advocate their purity, so that confidence may be placed in them as sure indications of the feelings of the subscribers, and not suspicion that they are spurious. The appeal for help from the public chest from particular quarters, must, naturally, arouse the jealousy of other communities who desire to share in the benefits accruing from the expenditure of public money; and if the petition is granted, and it is found afterwards, when too late, that the public interests at large were not represented by the action, the Government brings censure upon itself, and closes its ears to, perhaps, legitimate memorials that are presented hereafter. Strict integrity in such matters is as highly necessary to preserve a healthy state of affairs, as the same virtue in Judges and Magistrates.

## AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

—MELBOURNE, Oct. 17.

Mr. McPherson has been elected Mayor of Melbourne.

The Germans sent home £1,300 by the mail steamer, in aid of the sick and wounded in the war; about an equal amount went from the other colonies.

The mail steamer took upwards of £500,000 in gold and specie from Melbourne.

Reindeer won the Hunt Club Cup. Warior and Croydon are great favourites for the Melbourne Cup, and are backed at 6 to 1.

Supple will be tried again; this time for shooting at G. P. Smith. He is determined to defend himself.

A shocking murder has been committed at Karabeal, near Hamilton, Victoria. Two Germans, named respectively Bees and Zimmermann, who were hitherto the best of friends, were drinking together. Bees, after both were drunk, bolted with a bottle of whisky, which had been paid for by Zimmermann, and drank it all. Zimmermann followed the man, who by this time was too drunk to offer any resistance, and beat him to death with a stick. Zimmermann was also too drunk to know what he was doing. An inquest was held on the 20th of October, when the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Zimmermann.

A man and his wife named Proctor poisoned themselves in Ballarat East, on the 18th October, under the following circumstances:—The wife received a letter from a man in New Zealand, and the husband then accused the wife of infidelity. After a great deal of squabbling, they both agreed to take strychnine, and took it accordingly. The wife is dead, but the husband is now recovering under medical treatment.

October 27.

Jones, for child murder at Sandridge, has been sentenced to death.

The Spring Race Meeting has been postponed for a week, the course being unfit to run upon.

SYDNEY, Oct. 17.

Mr. Egan, Postmaster-General, died suddenly yesterday.

Mr. Henry Parkes has filed his shoddule. His liabilities amount to £36,000, and his assets are stated at £13,000. He has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly, but his friends intend to re-elect him.

Prince Alfred leaves on Wednesday, Oct. 19, for Melbourne.

ADELAIDE, Oct. 17.

Parliament has passed the Port Darwin Telegraph Bill, binding the colony to finish the overland line to Port Augusta by the end of December, 1871. A copy of the Act was sent home by the mail, to satisfy the English Company, who expect to land their cable by the date fixed for the completion of the overland line. Melbourne is thus likely to be in a position to wish London "A Happy New Year" in 1872.

## The First Victorian Newspaper.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a lithographed fac-simile of *The Melbourne Advertiser*, the first newspaper ever published in Victoria. This pioneer of the Melbourne Press was "written for and published by John P. Fawcner," and the second number—the one now under notice—was dated Monday, 8th January, 1838. It was written on a sheet of foolscap, and, judging from the number of advertisements it contained, must have been a paying speculation. As appears by an advertisement, "Fawcner's Hotel" was the first established in Melbourne; and the proprietor seems to have been in business as timber merchant, dealer in stock, &c., &c. New Zealand does not seem to have been altogether unknown to the denizens of the city in embryo, as the following advertisement will show:—

"On sale, a quantity of superior New Zealand pine, in Logs and in Flooring Boards.—Apply to Mr. Horatio Cooper, Melbourne: or to Mr. Hugh McLean, Williamstown."

In the "Poets' Corner" we find this "Ode to Beauty":—

Oh! what a pure and sacred thing  
Is Beauty, curdained from the sight  
Of the gross world—illuminating  
Only one mansion with her light.

Unseen by man's disturbing eye,  
The flower that blooms beneath the sea,  
Too deep for sunbeams, doth not lie  
Hid in more chaste obscurity."

The chief item of news is the following account of

## "THE MURDER OF CONSTABLE TOMKINS."

The bushranger Cummerford having given information that one Duggall had murdered six bushrangers between Port Phillip and Portland Bay, the Governor-in-Chief—Sir R. Bourke—sent Cummerford to Port Phillip to point out where this act had been perpetrated. In accordance with these orders, W. Lonsdale, Esq., P.M. here, sent Cummerford under charge of a sergeant, one soldier, and two constables, in the proposed direction. Cummerford did guide this party to where he himself, a shoemaker (name unknown), and Duggall had, as he stated, murdered in cold blood, and while sleeping, six human beings. The party declare that they found from one to two bushels of human bones calcined. Some human teeth and also hair was found unburnt, and a quantity of shoe-nails and buttons from the clothes of the murdered men. This was about 210 miles from Melbourne. On the way home they fell in with and brought the bone of a horse's head, said to be Mr. Edden's, which was shot by Duggall and Cummerford on their way home. One constable and the soldier turned back for some tea left behind, and the sergeant, Tomkins, and prisoner came homewards. They stopped to cook before these men returned, and the sergeant gave his musket to Tomkins while he made a fire. Tomkins, it does appear, culpably left the firearms, and the prisoner seized the musket and shot Tomkins so that he died within three hours. The ball, it appeared, entered his left side, and came out at the right breast, and cut diagonally across the right forearm to the bone. This cold-blooded wretch plundered the packhorses, and finally escaped, though pursued by the sergeant for some time. This took place on the Saturday, the 30th December. On January 1, he was taken by three of Mr. W. Weigel's men after having plundered [here the writing is illegible] of a double-barrelled gun, he wished to get a horse, and threatened the lives of several of the principal graziers of this district. He was taken while trying to get a horse. Cummerford is a light, well-made youth, about nineteen; he has rather a prepossessing look, and very mild voice, small fine neck, and remarkably large upper head; the lower part is very small, and the chin recedes towards the neck so as to make a very strange appearance when looked closely into. We trust that the three men who prevented the atrocities meditated by this brutal wretch, will receive their free and unconditional pardons. For we, in common with many of our fellow colonists, hold that incentive is in such cases the best preventive. We have omitted much for want of space.

A public-house keeper of questionable honesty went to a lawyer to consult him about commencing an action of defamation against a fellow-townsmen. "The scoundrel," said he, fiercely, "has robbed me of my character."—"Ah, has he! Are you sure of that fact?" rejoined the blue-bag gentleman; "if so, let him go; for it is the luckiest thing that ever happened to you!"—"The fellow sneaked out of the office like a puppy when a foot is raised."

ROGERS AND THOMSON.—John tells a story of Thomson and Rogers, two married men, who, wandering home late one night, stopped at what Thomson supposed was his residence, but which his companion insisted was his own house. Thomson rang the bell lastly, when a window was opened, and a lady inquired what was wanted. "Madam," inquired Mr. T., "isn't this Mr. T.—Thomson's house?"—"No," replied the lady, "this is the residence of Mr. Rogers."—"Well," exclaimed Thomson, "Mrs. T.—Thomson—beg your pardon—Mrs. Rogers, won't you just stop down to the door and pick up Rogers? for Thomson wants to go home."

Holloway's Medicines.—We are not a habit generally of noticing the thousands and one medicines of the day; but when a really meritorious one is before the public, we think it due to the afflicted that the fact should be made known. We have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment in cases of humours, bruises, and scalds with beneficial effects, and there are cases within our knowledge of extraordinary cures performed in diseases of long standing. Professor Holloway's Ointment and Pills are among the few preparations which perform ALL the cures for which they are recommended. We are satisfied that for purifying the blood, regulating the stomach, and curing liver and bilious complaints, no better remedy can be found.—*Independent.*

## DRUMMER'S BABY.

By THERESA TASMANIA.

[From the *Australian Journal* for October.]  
CONTINUED.

This procedure appeared so curious to both of those whom misfortune had made companions for the time being, that they watched the white object, floating nearer and nearer, with much interest.

At length it approached—came within an oar's length, and passed; and to their utter surprise, they beheld, laid carefully in the middle of a curved piece of wood—part of the bulwarks, no doubt—an infant in long clothes. Its gown was, of course, drenched; and as it was gently borne along, its feeble wail of discomfort was heard by the two men.

"God bless me!" ejaculated the doctor, "it's Drummer's baby!"

The infant was wafted safe to shore, and kind hands picked it up, and changed its wet clothes and fed it, before the doctor and Martin arrived at their destination. They had lost sight of the strange man who had preferred the babe before himself, but thought he must be the father.

Soon after, a man in the convict dress was discovered insensible on a spar that was washed up, high and dry, on the shore. The doctor recognised him as Henry Fisher, one of the best behaved men on board—a young fellow, with a seven years sentence for cutting down a young ash to make a stick.

Having been already attended to himself, as well as Martin—whom he immediately recommended to the persons gathering round him as his preserver, the doctor proceeded to examine Fisher, who was rather a favourite with him, for the purpose of discovering whether life still lingered in the body. He thought there was still hope; and the insensible convict was conveyed to the nearest house, and the best remedies at hand applied.

In the course of two hours he came round, and his first question was, "How many are saved?"

"Well," said the doctor, "there's only eleven turned up yet, besides the baby. That was a singular thing," he added, to those who were standing round the bed. "I haven't the least doubt that poor Drummer saved his child at the expense of his own life, for he hasn't turned up, and I don't suppose he will."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fisher, touching his forehead. "Corporal Drummer was knocked on the head in the water while he was trying to put the child on an oar—I saw that—and he went down instantly; but afterwards, I saw the baby floating about just as I was getting hold of a plank, and I put it on. I thought I'd give it a chance for life, and I was some time before I found another to lay hold on; when I did, I got on it, and don't know anything more, sir."

"Well, but I saw the transaction," answered the doctor, "and so did Martin, and we both concluded it was Drummer. No man would risk his life to save a child if twasn't his own. I saw the black head above the water as plainly as I see yours."

"Beg your pardon, sir," observed Fisher, saluting again. "Corporal Drummer's hair was light—sandy, sir—but mine's black. 'Twas me, sir."

"Are you certain? Can you swear to it?"

"Yes, sir, indeed. Why should I tell a lie about it?"

The doctor continued to stare at him in surprise, and the gaping people—English and Dutch; for the prison ship was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope—looked at the young convict with eyes of admiration, and began audibly to laud his heroic act.

"What on earth made you do it, man?" pursued the wondering doctor.

"Well, sir, the last thing I see on the ship was the corporal with his motherless babe in his arms—'twas him as unaided the bolts and let us out, you know, sir—and then I see him knocked on the head, and I thought, 'Poor fellow, it's all up with you and the little 'un—though I didn't think he had much chance from the first, nor it neither; and then I see it afterwards floating on, kept up by its long clothes, and heard its pitiful cry, and thought as how my mother died ten years ago, and left a little infant, and it used to cry that way, so pitiful like—would move a heart of stone—and it cried itself to death; and when I thought of it and my mother, buried both in one grave, I—"

Instead of completing the sentence, the prisoner turned his face away and covered it.

"Well, my good fellow," said the doctor, blowing his nose lustily, "if my influence goes for anything, you shall have your freedom."

"Thank you, sir—God bless you!" cried Fisher, gratefully, his eyes beaming at the thought. "But I didn't do it for that, sir, believe me!"

"I do believe you, my man, and I'll not forget your noble deed, you may depend on it. Now, my good friends, don't crowd round; the man wants rest. Don't kill him with kindness."

And the doctor bustled off, to be met at the door by a good-hearted Englishwoman, who had married a Dutchman after her arrival at the Cape, some years before. She was the person who had taken charge of the infant, and now pressed forward upon his first moment of

leisure to know all about it, and the history of its singular preservation.

The doctor was good-natured as well as fussy, and he stopped to satisfy her inquiries as well as he could, by giving her a highly-coloured account of the simple story Fisher had just related, and which he could in part corroborate himself.

"And what's the dear little thing's name?" asked Mrs Rumpfer, when she had sufficiently exhausted her interjections over the story.

"Well, I don't know. What's the use to ask me? I'm not supposed to know the names of all the youngsters that come aboard the ships I sail in. Cut—yes I do, to be sure—the father's name was Drummer, so the child's Drummer, of course."

"Drummer! Thank you, doctor. And the Christian name?—what's her Christian name?"

"Lord bless me! I don't know—anything you like! It's yours now, if you want it, poor little soul. Call him what you like—we used to call him Drummer's Baby."

"It's a girl, doctor."

"Ah! a girl. Well, I don't care."

The doctor was getting out of patience, and endeavoured to bustle past Mrs Rumpfer, but she would not budge an inch to let him by, and persisted:—

"Were there many babies born on board, doctor?"

"God bless the woman—no! Wasn't one enough? I thought so, I can tell you, when the woman slipped through my fingers. I didn't like that, I assure you; though, poor soul, she might as well have gone then as now—she couldn't have weathered the wreck."

"Yet the baby did," observed Mrs Rumpfer, thoughtfully gazing into the child's face.

"Ah! the baby did. Yes, a singular circumstance. Now, my good woman, I want to see if there are any more."

"One moment, doctor. How old is it?"

"Old? Well, how many weeks ago is it? Can't say. My memory's clean gone with the upset of this terrible time."

"Is it five weeks old, sir?"

"Hum—may be. Let's see. It was a month old the day we saw the waterspout; that was the 11th August. I remember making an entry of the date. Yes, he was a month old that day, for Drummer wanted the chaplain to christen him, and we drank his health to enliven the poor fellow's spirits; and, by the way, I stood godfather."

"Did you? Well, now," persisted Mrs Rumpfer, "you must know her name."

"Was it Jane, sir? or Annie? or Mary? Do tell me."

Thus pressed, the doctor gave himself up to the task of stimulating his sluggish memory, and pondered.

"Was it John?" said he to himself. "As likely as not—it's a common name enough. I believe it is John, my good woman," he added aloud.

"But, doctor, it's a girl!"

"Ah! a girl—yes, to be sure. Well, let's see. What names had they on board?" and he pondered again.

"I believe," he pursued, after a pause of deep thought, wrinkling his forehead and rubbing his chin, "the name was Maria Jane."

"Are you sure, sir?"

"Yes, I'm sure," answered the gentleman, positively, "for by the same token, as the Irish say, I had a crabbed old aunt, who whipped me when I was a boy, and taught me the catechism, and promised she'd leave me all her money if I grew up a good man—and she didn't, confound her! And I have to work and groan for my living. And her name was Maria Jane. I remember being struck with the coincidence when the child was christened, so I'm sure. Now, my good woman, allow me."

Mrs Rumpfer having gained her point, moved on one side, and the doctor bolted out of the house, and was seen running as fast as his short legs could carry him, his coat-tails flying in the wind, towards a group surrounding another human creature just cast up by the sea.

The number of persons that had drawn the breath of life that morning on board the "Victory"—crew, convicts, soldiers, their wives and children, all told—was two hundred and fifty, and of these fifteen were saved, including Drummer's Baby.

The ship's surgeon was as good as his word, and his word was good for a great deal—he petitioned, and urged, and prayed, until he obtained a free pardon for James Martin and Henry Fisher, for saving life during the wreck of the "Victory;" but the pardon did not arrive from England until the twelve prisoners had been drafted on to the colony of New South Wales, where Martin and Fisher still remained after they procured their freedom.

The cook's mate and the ship's doctor—the only other men saved from the wreck—disappeared at this time from our history, and are heard of no more.

Meanwhile Mrs Rumpfer and her husband, having no children, set their affections on Maria Jane Drummer, and brought her up as their own.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A paper in Burmah, known as the *Burmese Herald*, and published in the city of Rangoon, has attracted the attention of the King of Burmah, who has bought it for £3,608, and gives a subsidy of £30 monthly.

## The Strength of Paris.

On this subject the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 29th ult. says:—"Each monarch has left monuments of his rule, and every part of Paris teems with memorials of victory. But all these architectural and engineering achievements would have offered only a richer prize, but for the fortifications erected by Louis Philippe during the Ministry of M. Thiers. All round Paris there are walls of solid masonry, mounted with artillery. Beyond are forts of great strength, which it is difficult to imagine could be taken by assault. Between the walls and these forts there is a space of from one to nearly two miles. Should any of them be captured, there are subterranean passages connected with the city, and chambers for the reception of gunpowder, which would make the possession of these forts very dangerous to the captors. The Seine runs throughout the centre of Paris, which shows on the map nearly a circular form. The two parts of the city are connected by bridges. We learn that all the intervening land between the city walls and the forts have been cleared, so as to afford no shelter to an approaching enemy. These walls are manned chiefly by the workmen of Paris. Every Frenchman knows something of war, and the force within is estimated at three hundred thousand men. No one, after what has been done, would venture to predict the issue of this war. The removal of the Emperor has, however, for the present taken away one cause of division, whatever may be its ultimate consequence, and now the French are able to make peace without the shame of his defeat. No one will pretend to judge of the prudence of strategical measures by their success. But according to the reports which reach us, the presence of the Emperor was the primary cause of defeat. General McMahon could not take those measures which were necessary because he had to take care of the Emperor. It was impossible for him to return with safety to Paris. Thus the Emperor could only await the accidents of the field, or surrender himself to the enemy."

## RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

KIDD'S MONSTER HALL!

£1000 to £1 is offered to any person who can produce a better ENTERTAINMENT than HILTON, THE LONDON COMIC SINGER!

Immense Attraction! The Best Talent Engaged! After the entertainment, a Champagne Supper will be given to all those who like to pay £1 is.

The oldest established Drapery Business on the Northern Goldfields of Otago.

To be Disposed of by Tender.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Premises and Stocks, either together or separately, of the London House Drapery Establishments, Clyde and Cromwell.

Tenders to be sent in not later than the 2nd December, 1870, to

GEORGE CLARK, Clyde,  
Attorney for Allen Fitch.

N.B.—The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted; but if not disposed of by tender, the whole will be submitted to Public Auction in Lots to suit Purchasers.

For Sale,

ONETHIRD SHARE IN A RACE & CLAIM at Kawarau Gorge. Apply to—  
ALFRED M'MINN.

FOR SALE, Two Shares (each 1-6th) in the Deep Sinking Claim at Bendigo Gully, known as Aldred and party's six acre lease. Apply to

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ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

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Summer Arrangements:  
Leaving the Booking Office, corner High and Prince streets, Dunedin, for all parts of the Province. For Fares, times, &c., see Bradshaw's Guide, or enquire at the Booking Office.

CARRIAGES.

F. P. M. and Co. have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description. Carriages built to order.

All timber used in our Manufacture has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working. Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest charges.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,  
Stafford-street.

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange. Horses broken to saddle or harness.

## CROMWELL

## JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

## THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

Stewards: Messrs J. Cowan, T. Logan, H. S. Thomson, I. Loughnan, R. Kidd, J. Wrightson, W. Shanly, D. A. Jolly, and R. E. Dagg.

Handicappers: Messrs W. Fraser, A. R. B. Thomson, and J. Wrightson.

Judge: Mr Joseph Harding.

Starter: Mr J. Dawkins.

Clerk of the Course: Mr O. Pierce.

## FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

## Maiden Plate

Of 40 Sovereigns, for all horses that have never won over 25 sovs. Weight for age. Distance, a mile and a half. Entrance, £3 3s.

## Town Plate

Of 100 Sovereigns. Weight for age. Distance, three miles. Entrance, £5 5s.

## Handicap Hurdle Race

Of 50 Sovereigns, with a Sweepstake of £2 2s. Distance, two miles and a half. Over eight flights of hurdles. Nominations, £1 1s. Acceptances, £2 2s.

## Grand Stand Handicap

Of 60 Sovereigns, with a sweepstake of £2 2s. Distance, two miles. Nominations, £1 1s. Acceptances, £2 2s.

## Hack Selling Race

Of 20 Sovereigns. Winner to be sold for £20. Surplus to go to race fund. Distance, one mile—beats. Entrance, 20s. No weight less than 10st. Post entry.

## SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

## Miners' Purse

Of 15 Sovereigns. Mile heats. No weight less than 10st. No horse to run that has won over £20. Entrance, 20s. Post entry.

## Jockey Club Handicap

Of 120 Sovereigns, with a sweepstake of £5 5s. Distance, two miles and a half. Second horse to receive amount of sweepstakes. Winner of Town Plate to carry 5lbs. extra. Nominations, £2 2s. Acceptances, £3 3s.

## Selling Hurdle Race

Of 40 Sovereigns. Distance, one mile and a half, over five flights of hurdles. Entrance, £3 3s. Weights:—If entered not to be sold, 11st. 7lb.; for £50, 11st; for £40, 10st. 7lb.; for £30, 10st; for £20, 9st. 7lb.; for £10, 9st.

## Ladies' Cup.

Cup, value £25. Distance, a mile and a half. Weight for age. Gentlemen riders. Entrance, £2 2s.

## Hack Race

Colonial-made Saddle and Bridle; value, £15: the gift of Mr Raven, Saddler, Cromwell. For all horses that have never won a race of £20. Weight, 10st. Distance, one mile. Entrance, 10s. Post entry.

## Consolation Handicap

Of £30. Distance, one mile and a half. Entrance, £1 1s.

Nominations for Handicap Hurdle Race, Grand Stand Handicap, and Jockey Club Handicap to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, on or before 28th November, 1870. Weights will be declared in the CROMWELL ARGUS and the *Daily Times* of December 7th. Acceptances to be received by the Hon. Secretary on or before 28th December.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

No entries will be received for any of the above races except upon this condition,—That all disputes, claims, and objections arising out of the racing shall be decided by the stewards, or whom they may appoint. Their decision upon all points connected with the carrying out of the programme shall be final.

No person shall be allowed to enter or run a horse for any race in this programme, post entry races excepted, unless the latter be qualified as the bona-fide property of a subscriber of not less than £3 3s. to the race fund.

Entries to be received by the Honorary Secretary, before 9 p.m. on the 28th December, entrance money enclosed, with name, age, and pedigree (if any) of the horse, name of the owner, and colour of the rider.

Any jockey riding except in the colours entered will be fined £2.

Five per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount of all stakes for expenses.

Horses walking over will receive 50 per cent. of the stakes.

The Dunstan Jockey Club Rules will be strictly enforced.

Any person entering a protest will have to deposit £2, and should such be deemed frivolous by the Stewards, will have to forfeit the amount.

N.B.—No entries or acceptances will be received on any portion of the programme after the time specified.

M. FRANK, Hon. Sec.



## Dunedin Advertisements

Established Twenty Years.

**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,**  
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,  
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.  
Begg to intimate that he has constantly on hand  
Agricultural and Garden Seeds  
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Garden Tools  
Pruning Gloves  
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## WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.

**G E O R G E Y O U N G,**  
PRINCES-STREET,  
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales),  
DUNEDIN.  
Begg to inform his friends and the public generally, that in accordance with the arrangements he made when in Britain, he is now receiving regular and frequent shipments of Fresh Goods of the choicest description, and of the newest and latest fashions, direct from the makers.

16 CASES OF NEW GOODS  
Just to hand, ex "Equator" and "Leucadia" from London, and "Dunfillan" and "E. P. Bouverie" from Glasgow.

The following are a few of the quantities:—  
10 doz. Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches

8 doz. French and American Clocks  
8 doz. Gold Brooches  
9 doz. pairs Gold Earrings  
6 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings  
8 doz. Gold Lockets  
6 doz. Gold Chains and Alberts  
6 cases SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Salvers, Cake and Card Baskets, Cruets, Liqueur Frames, Cups, Inkstands, Saltcellars, Revolving Cover Dishes and Egg-boilers, &c. &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of Studs, Sleeve-links, Solitaires, Scarf Rings and Pins, Crosses, Field and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Aneroids, Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, &c. &c.

G. Y. would particularly draw the attention of intending purchasers to this large and beautiful addition to his present stock, which he is certain cannot be surpassed in the Colonies, either for quality, or for newness and variety of design and pattern; and as these have been bought for cash, at the first hand, and imported direct, he is thereby enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Early Inspection Invited.

LARGE STOCK OF COLONIAL JEWELLERY.  
Watches, { Carefully Cleaned and Repaired  
Clocks, { at Moderate Charges.  
Jewellery, &c. }

G. Y. would remind his friends and the public that he received the FIRST PRIZE for Clocks and Watches at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

**G E O R G E Y O U N G,**  
PRINCES-STREET,  
42] (Opposite Bank of New South Wales). [93

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Largest Stock of Goods in the Colony.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and the Public.

**N. SALOMON** begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and Up-country Districts that he has taken those centrally-situated PREMISES in STEINHOFF BUILDINGS, (opposite the Custom-House, Princes-street, DUNEDIN), at present occupied by Mr R. K. Murray. Mr Salomon will take possession on 1st April, and previous to removing, he intends offering the whole of his large and well-assorted STOCK at almost COST PRICE. It consists of:

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver hunting and open-faced English and Geneva Watches, by the best manufacturers

Colonial and English gold and silver Chains and Alberts, of the newest patterns  
A large and choice assortment of English and Colonial Jewellery, set with diamonds and other precious stones

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Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at the lowest possible rates.

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**JAMES D. HUTTON**—Proprietor.  
Late cook in the Scandinavian and Bull and Mouth Hotels.

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Good Stabling, free of charge.

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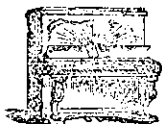
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Books to Order procured on moderate terms.

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First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready.  
LIVERY STABLES ATTACHED.



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FOR SALE OR HIRE:

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Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.— If the new and standard Music.

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Begg to inform the

**I N H A B I T A N T S**

OF THE

**P R O V I N C E O F O T A G O**

That the business hitherto carried on by him under the name and style of **HAY BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS**, Princes-street, Dunedin, will on and after this date be carried on by him under the name and style of

**D A V I D R. H A Y,**

**T A I L O R A N D O U T F I T T E R,**

**P R I N C E S - S T R E E T,**

**D U N E D I N,**

**D A V I D R. H A Y.**

Princes-street, Dunedin.

26th March, 1870.

N.B. With reference to the above, I beg most respectfully to inform all those who are indebted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely obliged to them if they will be kind enough to settle their accounts AT ONCE.

**D A V I D R. H A Y.**

## Dunedin Advertisements.

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M A C L A G A N - S T R E E T,  
D U N E D I N,  
(Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)  
First-class accommodation for Travellers.  
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The choicest brands of Wines, Boers, and Spirits.  
One of the best Billiard Tables.

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Country orders promptly attended to, and Furniture carefully packed.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.  
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One of Alcock's Billiard Tables. 21-72

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[Established 1859.]

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**E N G I N E E R, B O I L E R M A K E R**  
I R O N F O U N D E R, & B L A C K S M I T H,  
C u m b e r l a n d - s t r e e t,  
D U N E D I N.

Castings in Brass or Iron.  
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.  
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.  
Pumping and Winding Gear.  
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.  
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.  
Gold-dredging Spoons.  
Machinery for Flour, Grout, and Barley Mill  
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power  
Machines made and repaired.  
Fire-proof doors and safes.  
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 19

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**K I N C A I D, M Q U E E N, & C O.,**  
Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights,  
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Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.  
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Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; wrought-iron Hopper Plates punched to any size of hole; Gold Dredging Spoons, &c.

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Flax-dressing Machines made to order. 32

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Iron Shipbuilders & Boilermakers,  
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HALF WAY BETWEEN

CROMWELL AND LAWRENCE.

The above hotel possesses excellent accommodation for travellers, who may rely upon receiving every attention. The house is situated on the main road from Tuapeka to Cromwell, and affords a convenient stopping-place for horsemen and passengers by coach.

The Dunstan and Tuapeka Mail Coach passes the door twice a week, and the daily increasing traffic sufficiently proves that this road is recognised as the best route from Dunedin to the northern Gold-fields.

GENERAL STORE. DISTRICT POST-OFFICE.  
N.B.—First-class Stabling. Horses for hire paddock accommodation.

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Proprietor.

## Holloway's Medicines

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

All disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These Pills are purgative, alterative, and the strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully tonic, and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operations, and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids is generally like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly effect all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wind-fil tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

To Regain Health, Strength and Vigour.

Wherever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmatical Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping these parts covered with the preparation will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, and influenza. These remedies tamperize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which stops up the air-passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but asthma of many years' standing, and even when patients were in so bad a state as not to be able to lie down on their beds lest they be choked by phlegm.

Derangement and Distension of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery.

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to the printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences. These Pills are a certain remedy for all the ailments of the alimentary canal. They secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. As a household medicine, they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand.

Very Important:—Of Costiveness Beware.

But little notice is taken of costiveness; yet at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with apoplexy and paralysis have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case, the blood flies to the head, a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and we know the rest. Let wives counsel their husbands, and husbands their wives, never to go to bed a second night if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel heavy and drowsy. A few doses of these fine Pills will regulate the circulation of the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases.—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumors
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness, from what cause
Head-ache	&c., &c., &c.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

Printed and published every WEDNESDAY Morning, by the Proprietors **JAMES ALEXANDER MATTHEWS** and **WILLIAM FENWICK**, at their Printing Office, Melbourne-street.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.



## Additional Items by the Suez Mail.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The St. Leger was won by Mr Hislop's Hawthornden; Lord Falmouth's King-craft, second; Wheeler, third.

The English journals show the impolicy of unduly humiliating France, and plead for generous treatment.

The English people are doing all they can to mitigate the distress. Surgeons, nurses, and appliances have been sent to the battle grounds. The Americans are also acting philanthropically.

The late Mr John Abbott, possessing estates in the Australian colonies, has left sixty thousand pounds to charities.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been drowned.

Miss Glyn left New York on the 27th on a tour embracing Australia.

George Dyer has been committed for trial on a charge of murder committed at Guildford in 1857. He now denies all knowledge of it.

Donte, the wizard, who robbed Counsel on the voyage home, has been found guilty.

Jefferson Davis has arrived in England.

Mazzini has been arrested in Caprera, and is closely guarded.

The attempted revolution in Roumania has failed.

The Russian Government is averse to the dismemberment of France.

The Pennsylvania coal strike terminated in a compromise.

Great fires have occurred in Chicago and Ottawa; lives were lost, and much damage done to property.

The City of Ragusa model steamer has arrived safely at New York.

GALLE, Oct. 4.

The likelihood of England being involved in the war is considered remote.

The David and Jessie, of Melbourne, has been wrecked at Colombo.

The Japanese have declared war against the Koreans.

The Japanese Government forbade an engagement between a French and German frigate in their waters.

The following additional items of European news have been published:—

Marshal McMahon is still alive, and is a prisoner at Wiesbaden.

Fort Evary was summoned to surrender, but refused.

The election for the Constituent Assembly is fixed for the 17th October, until which date England delays her recognition of the French Republic.

Order has been re-established at Lyons.

It is stated that the Tours Government have given the American General Beauregard a commission to raise an army corps in South France.

## The French Cuirassiers.

It is reported that Marshal McMahon, on being asked after the battle of Wörth, what had become of the Cuirassiers, who had charged the army of the Crown Prince so gallantly, replied, "There are none of them left." The following incident, related by a correspondent of the *Carlsruhe Zeitung*, explains in some measure how these gallant horsemen were decimated:—

"In a hop plantation lay a company of the 95th Regiment and some pioneers of the 11th Battalion, the latter armed with the short-barrelled needle gun. The lieutenant-commander of these last was described to me as a man of dauntless bravery and coolness, and some of his men related to me with admiration how, shortly before, they had to cross an unsheltered tract under a hail of bullets, and as they involuntarily ran, crouching and ducking down, he walked along majestically, and bolt upright. To these troops, covered by the hops and tree trunks, presently approached, in a gentle trot, a splendid and perfectly fresh regiment of Cuirassiers. Until within 50 paces, when the French word of command to push forward was called out, our men believed the French to be Bavarians. No further doubt was possible, and for a moment our position seemed a fearful one—it looked like madness to withstand these masses of cavalry, charging with uplifted sabres—fine, stately, and for the most part gigantic figures, for a few infantry to withstand; so our fellows turned to the right-about, to retire as fast as possible. But our pioneer lieutenant stood firm and cried out, "Children, are you going to leave me here alone?" And his brave fellows instantly stood still, the infantry also, and at a few steps distant fired rapid volleys. The regiment was hurled away as if by an earthquake, wiped out like a pencil stroke with india-rubber. The few who charged through were shot down by other troops. About 200, including the colonel and other officers, were made prisoners."

## How the Prussians Mean to Get into Paris.

(San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 10.)

A Lieutenant-Colonel of the Prussian staff says that three armies are in full march on Paris, by way of the Moselle, of the Vosges, and of the fort. The German strategist brings these armies, badly cut up but still very strong, to our very walls. They mean to find their way in at all hazards. But Paris is a vast entrenched camp; it is not an ordinary strong place; it is defended by half a million of men, and protected by an enceinte of 28 kilometres (17½ miles) in circumference, strengthened with 93 bastions, and fortified thoroughly. These walls are still further protected by 15 detached forts, provided with seven great external works, whose fires cross and form a second enceinte, whose guns can crush everything around them. Paris is further guarded by the Seine, the Marne, and with an internal circular railway. Such a place cannot be invested in the regular way—it must be assailed at some vulnerable point. Now, which is the vulnerable point? The eastern forts, Romainville, Boisy, Rossuy, Nogent, Vincennes, are advantageously situated on a plateau covered by the Marne, and they form such a strong line, our Prussian admits that it would be imprudent to attack on that side. Then again, it would not do to attack by Charenton, for after carrying that place they must cross the fires of Vincennes, Ivry, and the ramparts. On the south-west, the attack would be against Charenton, Ivry, and the Bicetre—decidedly unadvisable. Then the southern forts, Montrouge, Vanves, and Issy, on the steep heights between Sceaux and Versailles, are very impracticable. Mont Valerien is the only work on the west; and then Paris is behind the Seine, which makes a double curve. The banks here are hilly and covered with wood, furnishing abundant shelter to the defenders. The besiegers, then, are limited to St. Denis. The Prussian Colonel says the points of attack are naturally on the north and north-east—they are the weak sides. The eastern fronts are partly covered by the Marne; the south and west are strong, and their attack might compromise the besiegers' line of retreat. On the north, the Paris and Strasbourg railway would serve for transport from the Rhine. Admitting that the Prussian army must be stronger than the French army, and that the French in the field, being kept at a distance, cannot annoy a besieging force, St. Denis should be the first point of attack. We might then advance on Montmartre without the risk of a flanking fire from the forts. We should attack simultaneously the three forts of St. Denis and that of Aubervilliers, and then make a feint on the east. The siege would resemble that of Sebastopol. St. Denis is on the right bank of the Seine, which leaves a tongue of land that must be seized by the besieging force. The besiegers will then observe the citadel of Mont Valerien; they will cut railways on the left bank of the Seine, and throw a bridge across to communicate with the troops on the right bank. To accomplish this, the Prussian officer's arrangements are simple. He sets 50,000 against the three forts of St. Denis, and on the tongue of land between St. Denis and Mont Valerien, and 20,000 more in front of Aubervilliers; and all these, covered by the forests of Bondy and other points of resistance in that direction, could maintain themselves against any force sent to dislodge them. Thirty thousand at Neuilly could operate against the Rossuy fort, but their main use would be to secure the line of retreat. Place before St. Denis 50,000, north of St. Denis 20,000, in the forest of Bondy 30,000, at Bouvet 20,000, at Neuilly 30,000, between Neuilly and Villeneuve 30,000; total, 180,000, which would form the siege. But these would not be enough. To protect the besiegers an army of observation would be needed. This could be done by the army of the Upper Rhine, 120,000 strong; and another army ought to enter by way of Switzerland, without paying any attention to the neutrality of that petty nation. In this way there would be an effective force of 400,000 men. The duty of the last-mentioned army would be to intercept convoys and cut off railway communication between the provinces and the capital. This plan was formed and promulgated some seven or eight years ago; but, in conclusion, we must allow the author to speak for himself—"A defeat of the besiegers might attain the most disastrous proportions, if the population should take an active part in the war, and should join the garrisons in cutting off the convoys of the invading army."

## An Incident of the Otago's Homeward Voyage.

(North British Daily Mail.)

In the record of remarkable escapes from being "lost at sea," we do not for a long time remember any more remarkable instance than that of Andrew Barr, a young Glasgow sailor, presently residing with his father in Oxford-street here, and rapidly recovering from the effects of his accident. The lad, who was only sixteen in January last, is an apprentice with the well-known firm of Patrick Henderson and Co.; and as such formed one of the crew of their fine composite ship Otago, on her last homeward voyage from New Zealand, by way of Cape Horn. When rounding the Cape they had had a taste of the weather so generally experienced by the mariner in that desolate and stormy region; but a day or two afterwards, on the 17th April, being Easter Sunday, and between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, the master, Captain Stuart, gave orders to have a little more sail put on the vessel. To this end Andrew, among others, went aloft, his special business being to assist in unfurling the main-royal, the topmost sail in the ship. Whilst so engaged a sudden gust of wind blew the rope out of his hand, and the loosened sail struck him on the face and knocked him over, from an elevation, we should say, of about 130 feet. In his descent the poor fellow struck on no fewer than three spars successively, each time receiving cruel damage. First he came down head foremost on the yard immediately below, the topgallant sail yard, whereby the scalp was laid open across almost from ear to ear; next he came in contact with the topsail yard, with equally disastrous results—the left thigh being broken, the knee-joint of the same leg put out, and the hip disabled; and, lastly, the fore right leg striking the main-yard, was cut and bruised from the shin up to near the knee. Thus maimed and bleeding, he rebounded from the belly of the mainmast into the sea. The accident had been observed by those upon deck; and when the body of the unhappy lad disappeared beneath the waters of the South Atlantic, they had little idea of ever seeing it again, believing that there could scarcely have been life left in him before reaching the water. In two or three seconds, however, he came to the surface, and held up his hand. The signal was seen by them, and as quickly as possible the ship was put about, and a boat lowered. As, however, the vessel was going as nearly as possible right before a fine breeze at the rate of eight or ten knots an hour, it may be imagined that the post-castaway must have been a good way behind before help could possibly reach him. The boat was manned by Mr Stevens, first mate, Mr Johnstone, third mate, and three of the crew, who each and all put forth their best exertions in pulling back to the rescue; but it was calculated that at the time they started they would be at least two miles away from the disabled swimmer; and, be that as it might, they could nowhere descry him. They pulled on, and pulled about, straining their eyes across the waves in every direction, but failing to catch a glimpse of him. At last, after cruising about for the best part of half-an-hour, they were resting despondingly on their oars for a minute previously to putting about for the ship again, when one of the men who had himself been overboarded once in the same seas, suddenly called upon Mr Stevens, who was at the helm, to "look out for birds," and if he saw any to steer for them at once. Mr Stevens did so, and almost immediately saw a small troop of albatrosses wheeling over the surface of the water, about a mile to the right. At once the rowers bent to their work again, and, when about half the distance had been accomplished, Mr Stevens cried out that he saw him, and urged the rowers to pull for dear life, and recover their young messmate dead or alive. The men needed little persuasion to "put it on" to the utmost, and they were now rapidly nearing the spot, the great lumbering albatrosses having sailed away at the approach of the boat. Mr Stevens now shouted out to the lad to "hold on" and they would save him, and the spent swimmer heard the call, and it gave him strength to comply with it, till dexterously steering along-side, they got him by the collar and hauled him into the boat. His first words were to one of the men, "Oh, John! don't hurt me," in dread of even kindly handling in his sorely wounded condition. As tenderly as possible they disposed him at the bottom of the boat, John supporting his head and shoulders between his knees, the head reclining on his lap. Immediately after making the observation we have mentioned,

he swooned away, but had recovered consciousness by the time they had reached the vessel again. Alongside, the question arose how to get him on board, which was soon decided. The others having scrambled up the ladder in the usual manner, the hooks were let down, and the boat was hoisted up to the davits, with Andrew and his bearer remaining in it as they were. The rescued lad was at once conveyed to the after-cabin, and every arrangement that could contribute to his possible recovery from an accident so almost unparalleled in its circumstances that, should he survive, it might, with entire truth, be said that the hero of it had been snatched from the very jaws of death. As it turned out, the issue was to be favourable. The divided scalp was sewn together. Strange to say, "he couldn't help laughing" at the "feeling" of the operation while it was in progress—the broken bone was set, and, nature assisting the healthy young lad, he continued steadily to mend, so that when, rather less than two months after the accident, land was sighted, he was in a condition to be brought up on deck to see it. The Otago having arrived at London, Mr Barr, senr., was advised that it would be desirable that he should go up and bring his son home here, which he did. Undeterred by his experience of the dangers of the seas, Andrew's firm resolve is still to "follow the sea," and he is not without hopes of rejoining the Otago on her return to New Zealand next month.

## "Dust and Ashes."

The following "strange story" is communicated to the *Times* by Mr W. D. Pritchett, of Bishop Stortford:—

"Returning lately from the eastern side of the Jordan, I was detained for a time on board ship at Alexandria, and while watching all that went on in that vast harbour, my attention was attracted by a number of lighters plying backwards and forwards between some merchant vessels and the shore. Every one who has visited that port will remember the group of windmills and the long ridge of rock running out from them seawards for a distance of several miles. The empty lighters went to a point in this ridge of rocks, and returned with a cargo of brown dust, which was carried up to the ships' sides in baskets, and thrown down in the holds. The captain with whom I sailed informed me that this was guano—human guano—the 'dust and ashes' of the dead, collected from the many ancient sepulchres and catacombs which perforate this ridge of rocks in every direction, like rabbit holes in a warren, and even run underground as far as Pompey's Pillar. He also stated that this trade had been going on for about nine months, and that the 'guano' brought £6 10s per ton in English ports, a price which would give the manure manufacturers a very large profit for mixing it out with the guano of Peru. An English merchant, for eight years resident in Egypt, afterwards came on board, and, when I had an opportunity of speaking with him alone, he gave me the same account; and he further told me that he had visited the spot where this was going on, and had seen pieces of human bone, as well as small earthenware lamps and tear-bottles of glass, among the dust. I also met with a missionary, who confirmed the tale.

"The lower class of Egyptians are among the most degraded people in the world, yet it would be hard to believe that even they would sell their fathers' bones for manure did we not well know that for a century past they have sold the mummies in such numbers that they are to be found in almost every provincial museum in Europe and America. If they would sell the mummies, which still retain the human shape, much more would they sell the dust into which the dead have crumbled down. Supposing these statements to be correct, myriads of Egyptians have been drilled and sown broadcast on English fields; and myriads more are on the way. So that we who eat the bread and beef thus raised have a good chance of becoming 'chippies of the old blood' for a new and startling process. The ancient Egyptians too, attaining thus to a certain resurrection, may walk through the world, and even revisit their own rifled sepulchres in English form.

"Thus ends my 'strange story,' not given on my own authority, but on that of several creditable witnesses on the spot. Perhaps the publication of these facts may conduce towards suppression of this disgusting trade. There is some real reason to hope this, because the Egyptian Government has already been shown interfering with the sale of mummies."